Direct Care Limited

Financial statements

For the 9 month period ended 31 March 2019

Company registration number: 04038630

Direct Care Limited

Annual report and financial statements

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Direct Care Limited

Directors and other information

Directors	D L Manson P L Lee
Auditor	KPMG LLP One Snowhill Snowhill Queensway Birmingham B4 6GH
Registered office	Maybrook House Second Floor Queensway Halesowen B63 4AH
Company registration number	04038630

Direct Care Limited

Directors' report

The directors present their directors' report and financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2019.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the provision of residential and educational services to children. The directors confirm their intention to continue these operations in the coming financial year.

Change of accounting reference date

The accounting reference date was changed from 30 June to 31 March during the period as a result of the acquisition of the company by Keys Bidco Limited on 8 October 2018.

Change in ultimate parent undertaking

On 8 October 2018, the company was acquired by Keys Bidco Limited, a subsidiary of Keys Group Limited. The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party are disclosed in note 17.

Results and dividends

The results for the period are set out in the profit and loss account on page 7 and in the related notes.

Dividends of £Nil were paid during the period (2018: £Nil).

Directors

The directors who held office during the period were as follows:

D L Manson (appointed 8 October 2018)
P L Lee (appointed 8 October 2018)
C E Shaw (resigned 8 October 2018)
W A S Barff (resigned 8 October 2018)

Going concern

The company is a subsidiary undertaking of Keys Group Limited and participates in short term funding arrangements with fellow group companies, as required, in order to meet its day to day working capital requirements.

Management have prepared cash flow forecasts for a period of twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements which support the ability of the company to continue as a going concern, taking into account of the above funding arrangements and reasonable variations in trading performance. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Political donations

The company made no political donations nor incurred any political expenditure during the period (2018: £nil).

Direct Care Limited

Directors' report *(continued)*

Small companies exemption

In preparing the directors' report, the directors have taken the small companies exemption under Section 414 (B) of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013, not to prepare a strategic report for presentation with these financial statements.

Brexit

The Company has considered the potential impact of the United Kingdom's ("UK") exit from the European Union including a review of guidance issued from the Department of Health and Social Care. The Company's risk register and business continuity plans have been updated accordingly. Due to the fact that the Company operates only within England and Wales and has minimal reliance on staff from the European Union the specific risk to the company arising from the UK's exit is currently assessed as low but will continue to be monitored as plans become clearer.

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

KPMG LLP were appointed auditor during the period. Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

On behalf of the board

D L Manson
Director
11 July 2019

Direct Care Limited

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the directors' report and the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters relating to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect such fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Direct Care Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Direct Care Limited for the 9 month period ended 31 March 2019 set out on pages 7 to 20 which comprise the Profit and loss account, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2019 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102"); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

The impact of uncertainties due to the UK exiting the European Union on our audit

Uncertainties related to the effects of Brexit are relevant to understanding our audit of the financial statements. All audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors, such as recoverability of assets and related disclosures and the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. All of these depend on assessments of the future economic environment and the company's future prospects and performance.

Brexit is one of the most significant economic events for the UK, and at the date of this report its effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty of outcomes, with the full range of possible effects unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in response to that uncertainty when assessing the company's future prospects and performance. However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for a company and this is particularly the case in relation to Brexit.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the group or the company or to cease their operations, and as they have concluded that the group and the company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over their ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In our evaluation of the Directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Company's business model, including the impact of Brexit, and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. We have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the group or the company will continue in operation.

Directors' report

The directors are responsible for the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover this report and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Direct Care Limited

Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial period is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Other matter

We note that the prior period financial statements were not audited. Consequently, ISAs (UK) require the auditor to state that the corresponding figures contained within the financial statements are unaudited. Our opinion is not modified in this matter.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Stuart Smith (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
One Snowhill
Snowhill Queensway
Birmingham
B4 6GH
United Kingdom

12 July 2019

Direct Care Limited

Profit and loss account

For the 9 month period ended 31 March 2019

	Note	**9 months ending 31 March 2019 £'000**	Year ending 30 June 2018 £'000
Turnover	*3*	**3,586**	4,787
Cost of sales		**(2,729)**	(2,614)
Gross profit		**857**	2,173
Administrative expenses, before exceptional costs		**(716)**	(1,521)
Exceptional costs	*6*	**(121)**	-
Administrative expenses		**(837)**	(1,521)
Operating profit		**20**	652
Interest payable and similar charges		**-**	-
Profit before taxation		**20**	652
Tax on profit	*8*	**24**	(132)
Profit for the financial period		**44**	520

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

The company had no other comprehensive income other than that dealt with in the profit and loss account and accordingly, a statement of other comprehensive income has not been presented.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Direct Care Limited

Balance sheet
As at 31 March 2019

	Note	**31 March 2019 £'000**	**31 March 2019 £'000**	30 June 2018 £'000	30 June 2018 £'000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	*9*		**91**		27
Current assets					
Debtors	*10*	**2,620**		1,647	
Cash at bank and in hand		**295**		767	
		2,915		2,414	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	*11*	**(835)**		(308)	
Net current assets			**2,080**		2,106
Total assets less current liabilities			**2,171**		2,133
Provisions for liabilities	*12*		**-**		(6)
Net assets			**2,171**		2,127
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	*16*		**-**		-
Profit and loss account			**2,171**		2,127
Shareholders' funds			**2,171**		2,127

These financial statements were approved by board of directors on 11 July 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

D L Manson
Director

Company registration number: 04038630

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Direct Care Limited

Statement of changes in equity
9 months ended 31 March 2019

	Profit and loss account £'000
Balance at 1 July 2017	1,607
Total comprehensive income for the year	
Profit	520
Total comprehensive income for the year	520
Balance at 30 June 2018	**2,127**

	Profit and loss account £'000
Balance at 1 July 2018	2,127
Total comprehensive income for the period	
Profit	44
Total comprehensive income for the period	44
Balance at 31 March 2019	**2,171**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Direct Care Limited

Notes
forming part of the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

Direct Care Limited (the "company") is a private company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in England in the United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. Amendments to FRS 102 issued in December 2017 have been adopted. The amendments to FRS 102 issued in March 2018 have been early adopted by the Company. The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £'000.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking, Keys Group Limited includes the company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Keys Group Limited are prepared in accordance with FRS102 and are available to the public as stated in note 17. In these financial statements, the company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of this FRS) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding from the beginning to end of the period;
- Cash Flow Statement and related notes; and
- Key Management Personnel compensation.

As the consolidated financial statements of Keys Group Limited include the disclosures equivalent to those required by FRS 102, the company has also taken the exemptions available in respect of the following disclosures:

- Certain disclosures required by FRS 102.11 Basic Financial Instruments and FRS 102.12 Other Financial Instrument Issues in respect of financial instruments not falling within the fair value accounting rules of Paragraph 36(4) of Schedule 1.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets and liabilities, income and expense. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

Going concern

The company is a subsidiary undertaking of Keys Group Limited and participates in short term funding arrangements with fellow group companies, as required, in order to meet its day to day working capital requirements.

Management have prepared cash flow forecasts for a period of twelve months from date of approval of the financial statements which support the ability of the company to continue as a going concern, taking into account of the above funding arrangements and reasonable variations in trading performance. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

Classification of financial instruments issued by the company

In accordance with FRS 102.22, financial instruments issued by the company are treated as equity only to the extent that they meet the following two conditions:

(a) they include no contractual obligations upon the company to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the company; and

(b) where the instrument will or may be settled in the company's own equity instruments, it is either a non-derivative that includes no obligation to deliver a variable number of the company's own equity instruments or is a derivative that will be settled by the company's exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

To the extent that this definition is not met, the proceeds of issue are classified as a financial liability. Where the instrument so classified takes the legal form of the company's own shares, the amounts presented in these financial statements for called up share capital and share premium account exclude amounts in relation to those shares.

Basic financial instruments

Trade and other debtors / creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Where parts of an item of tangible fixed assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of tangible fixed assets, for example land is treated separately from buildings.

Leases in which the company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Leased assets acquired by way of finance lease are stated on initial recognition at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments at inception of the lease, including any incremental costs directly attributable to negotiating and arranging the lease. At initial recognition a finance lease liability is recognised equal to the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The present value of the minimum lease payments is calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease. Lease payments are accrued for as described in the expenses section below.

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The company assesses at each reporting date whether tangible fixed assets are impaired.

Depreciation is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of tangible fixed assets. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Leasehold improvements	5% straight line
Fixtures & fittings	10% straight line
Computer equipment	25% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% straight line

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed if there is an indication of a significant change since the last annual reporting date in the pattern by which the company expects to consume an asset's future economic benefits.

Impairment excluding deferred tax assets

Financial assets (including trade and other debtors)

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For financial instruments measured at cost less impairment an impairment is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

Turnover

Turnover generated on the provision of residential and educational services to children is recognised on the delivery of services in accordance with agreed contract terms.

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

Expenses

Operating lease
Payments (excluding costs for services and insurance) made under operating leases are recognised in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation; in which case the payments related to the structured increases are recognised as incurred. Lease incentives received are recognised in profit and loss over the term of the lease as an integral part of the total lease expense.

Interest payable
Interest payable and similar charges include interest payable, finance charges on finance leases recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method, unwinding of the discount on provisions, and net foreign exchange losses that are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Interest income and interest payable are recognised in profit or loss as they accrue, using the effective interest rate method.

Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. The following timing differences are not provided for: differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset if and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met; to the extent that it is not probable that they will reverse in the foreseeable future and the reporting entity is able to control the reversal of the timing difference.

Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that is it probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The principal accounting judgements and estimates utilised in the presentation of the financial statements of the Company which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are:

Estimates

Deferred tax
Management estimation is required to determine the amount of deferred tax that is recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the tax rates that will be applicable in later years.

3 Turnover

	9 months ended 31 March 2019 £'000	12 months ended 30 June 2018 £'000
Rendering of services	**3,586**	4,787

All turnover derives from the company's principal activity which is carried out in the United Kingdom.

4 Staff numbers and costs

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the period was as follows:

	2019	2018
	No.	No.
Total	**101**	99

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	9 months ended 31 March 2019	12 months ended 30 June 2018
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	**1,524**	2,683
Social security costs	**156**	210
Contributions to defined contribution plans	**24**	132
	1,704	3,025

5 Directors' remuneration

	9 months ended 31 March 2019	12 months ended 30 June 2018
	£'000	£'000
Salary	**13**	74

6 Exceptional costs

The company separately identifies and discloses exceptional items, by virtue of their size, nature or occurrence. The key elements of this expenditure are set out below:

	9 months ended 31 March 2019	12 months ended 30 June 2018
	£'000	£'000
Closure costs	**121**	-

The above costs have been classified as exceptional to the extent that they relate to the one-off costs of rationalisation following the acquisition of the company by Keys Bidco Limited.

7 Expenses and auditor's remuneration

	9 months ended 31 March 2019 £'000	12 months ended 30 June 2018 £'000
Included in profit are the following:		
Operating leases		
- land and buildings	**144**	202
- office equipment	**27**	22
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets:		
- owned assets	**13**	10

Auditor's remuneration of £3,000 (2018: £Nil) is borne by a fellow subsidiary undertaking, Keys Care Limited.

8 Taxation

Total tax expense recognised in the profit and loss account, other comprehensive income and equity

	9 months ended 31 March 2019 £'000	12 months ended 30 June 2018 £'000
Current tax		
Current tax on income for the year	**-**	126
Adjustment in respect of prior years	**-**	-
Total current tax	**-**	126
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	**(12)**	6
Adjustment in respect of prior years	**(12)**	-
Total deferred tax	**(24)**	6
Total tax (credit)/charge	**(24)**	132

Factors which may affect future tax charges

Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and to 18% (effective 1 April 2020) were substantively enacted on 26 October 2015, and an additional reduction to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. This will reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly. The deferred tax asset at 31 March 2019 has been calculated based on these rates.

8 Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax assets are attributable to the following:

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Accelerated capital allowances	**7**	-
Short term timing differences	**11**	-
	18	-

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £'000	**Computer equipment £'000**	**Fixtures & fittings £'000**	**Motor vehicles £'000**	**Total £'000**
Cost					
At 1 July 2018	61	19	21	29	130
Additions	62	1	9	5	77
Disposals	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
At 31 March 2019	**123**	**20**	**30**	**33**	**206**
Depreciation					
At 1 July 2018	61	16	16	10	103
Charge for the year	1	2	3	7	13
Disposals	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
At 31 March 2019	**62**	**18**	**19**	**16**	**115**
Net book value					
At 31 March 2019	**61**	**2**	**11**	**17**	**91**
At 30 June 2018	-	3	5	19	27

10 Debtors

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Trade debtors	**415**	604
Prepayments and accrued income	**85**	18
Other debtors	**12**	3
Amounts owed from fellow group companies	**2,090**	1,022
Deferred tax asset	**18**	-
	2,620	1,647

Amounts owed from group undertaking are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Trade creditors	**33**	93
Other taxation and social security	**61**	56
Corporation tax	**126**	126
Accruals and deferred income	**200**	18
Other creditors	**106**	15
Amounts owed to fellow group undertakings	**309**	-
	835	308

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

12 Provisions

	Deferred tax
	£'000
As at 1 July 2018	6
Credit for the period	(6)
As at 31 March 2019	-

12 Provisions (continued)

The deferred tax liability is attributable to the following:

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Property, plant & equipment	**-**	6

13 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The company operates a number of defined contribution pension plans. The total expense relating to these plans in the current period was £24,000 (year to 30 June 2018: *£132,000*).

14 Operating leases

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

	Land & buildings	Other	**Total**	Land & buildings	Other	**Total**
	2019	2019	**2019**	2018	2018	**2018**
	£'000	£'000	**£'000**	£'000	£'000	**£'000**
Less than one year	158	35	**193**	173	35	**208**
Between one and five years	313	53	**366**	371	53	**424**
More than five years	193	-	**193**	125	-	**125**
	664	88	**752**	669	88	**757**

During the period £171,000 was recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account in respect of operating leases *(2018: £224,000).*

15 Contingent liabilities

The company had no contingent liabilities at the year end (2018: £Nil).

16 Share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 ordinary shares of 50p each	**50**	50
Shares classified in shareholders' funds	**50**	50

17 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company is a subsidiary undertaking of New Care Solutions Limited. The ultimate parent company is Keys Group Limited. The ultimate controlling party is G Square Healthcare Private Equity LLP.

The only group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Keys Group Limited, incorporated in the United Kingdom. The consolidated financial statements of this group are available to the public and may be obtained from Maybrook House, Second Floor, Queensway, Halesowen B63 4AH.

18 Related party transactions

The company is ultimately a wholly owned subsidiary of Keys Group Limited, and as such has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 33.1A not to disclose transactions or balances with wholly owned subsidiaries which form part of the group.

19 Subsequent events

There were no events after the balance sheet date that would require adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements.